



Haig Strikes New Blow, Gains 2 Miles; Cuts Old Hindenburg Line East of Arras; French Advance in Face of Enemy Attacks

'Loyal' Stands To Bar Hearst Newspapers

Weehawken to Have First of Series of Community Enterprises

Long Island Dealers Plan Action To-day

City Official Admits At- tempt to Intimidate Newsdealers

The first community stand for the sale of loyal publications only will be opened in Weehawken to-night. It will be followed by the installation of similar stands in other communities where, as in Weehawken, the newsdealers persist in selling Hearst publications.

To head off the establishment of such stands in their neighborhoods, the Long Island Newsdealers' Association will meet in the Standard Hotel, Jamaica, this morning. At this meeting it is expected the members will instruct a committee to wait on the publishers of New York, show that they cannot longer handle Hearst publications and hope to retain their customers, and request that they be not compelled to handle Hearst papers in order to obtain publications whose loyalty has not been questioned.

On Long Island, as in Weehawken, there is no question of price involved. The Long Island dealers stand ready to pay any price the publishers of loyal publications may ask for their products. They cannot, they will tell the publishers, hope to hold their customers if they carry Hearst publications.

Aside from the announcement of the opening of the first community newsstand, there were several outstanding features to the situation yesterday. These included:

1. The admission on the part of an official of the Department of Plants and Structures, of which John H. DeLaney, of Brooklyn, is Commissioner, that the stands located on Saturday, about the Municipal Building and the Brooklyn Bridge were placed there for the purpose of intimidating newsdealers into giving up their fight against disloyal papers. The permits, this official stated, have but ten days to run. They were in use yesterday. Stands have always been forbidden in these locations, on the ground that their presence would be dangerous and impede traffic.
2. Destruction by Hearst "guerrillas" of placards on newsstands and in stores outlining the Tribune's position in the fight between Hearst and the dealers. In most cases the destruction of these placards was accompanied by threats of force.
3. Continued seclusion of John F. Gilchrist, Commissioner of Licenses, whose office has been used by Hearst agents to intimidate newsdealers. Since it became apparent the newsboys and newsdealers would battle for their rights Mr. Gilchrist has been "resting" at a nearby beach, according to subordinates in his office.
4. Mayor Hylan remained silent or the questions submitted to him last week as to whether or not he believed newsdealers are compelled by the terms of their licenses to handle all of the sixty-four papers published in New York.
5. Abandonment by Hearst agents and lesser employees of the Bureau of Licenses of the attempt to scare newsdealers by pretending to cancel their licenses. Not a single instance of this mode of terrorizing was reported yesterday.

"Loyal Newspapers for 100 Per Cent Patriots," Weehawken's Slogan

The decision to establish in Weehawken a community stand for the sale of loyal publications follows the failure of a committee of members of the National Security League to induce the newsdealers of that section to cease handling Hearst and German language and other disloyal issues. Not a dealer in the section would agree to such action.

Aerial Mail Between U. S. and Spain Forecast

MADRID, Aug. 26.—Captain Herrera, chief of the Spanish military air force, has had a number of interviews with King Alfonso on the subject of an aerial postal and passenger service between Spain and the United States. The scheme also has been discussed at Cabinet meetings, and it is said that a leading shipping company is willing to finance it.

The plan, it is understood, is to manufacture large airships, capable of carrying forty passengers, besides the mails. The rates charged passengers, if the scheme is carried out, will be 2,000 pesetas (\$400), and letters will be charged for at the rate of five pesetas (\$1) per hundred grammes weight.

It is estimated the journey would take two and a half days.

Congress Candidate Tries to Run in 2 States, Is Charge

William Grant Webster Ac- cused of Seeking N. J. and Illinois Nominations

NEWARK, Aug. 26.—Charging that William Grant Webster, candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination from the 10th New Jersey District, is the same William Grant Webster who is running for Representative in the 10th Illinois Congressional District, George S. Hobart to-day obtained an order from Chief Justice Gummere of the Supreme Court to show cause why Webster's nominating petition should not be set aside. Hobart is counsel for Benjamin F. Jones, also a Republican candidate in the 10th New Jersey District, who avers that Webster is a non-resident of New Jersey.

Webster is unknown to any of the other candidates here, and it was while investigating him that the similarity of names here and in Illinois was discovered. Affidavits supporting the petition set forth that Webster lived here but a short while, that he went from here to Washington, later to New York and that his present home is in Illinois.

Webster's petition was filed July 5 in the office of the County Clerk here. It names himself as campaign manager and the Federal Trust Company as his depository for contributions. The petition contains about 250 names, chiefly residents of Montclair. His present whereabouts, according to the complainant, are unknown.

In addition to the allegation that Webster is a non-resident, the complainant intimates that Webster has been guilty of violation of the corrupt practices law, averring that he paid to one Ralph Hall, of Caldwell, cash for obtaining signatures to his petition, the money not passing through a bank and no voucher being given.

Webster at one time boarded at 11 Linden Street, this city, but left there before the date of the filing of the petition, according to an affidavit of Fred Germain, of East Orange, who alleges that he called at the Linden Street house on July 5 to inquire whether Webster lived there, and was told by Carl Ledtke, the proprietor, that he had lived there some time before, but had moved to 1629 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington.

In Newark Less Than a Month
The address given is the Ulster Inn, according to Germain, who went there on July 11 and found Webster stopping there. The next day Webster left for New York. According to the affidavit of Ledtke, Webster occupied the room in his house only from May 31 to June 28.

Archie W. Gillett, who investigated the Western end of the Webster case, avers that he found William Grant Webster living in a boarding house at 4711 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago, on August 6; that he questioned him regarding his candidacy here and in Illinois and that while he did not admit that he was running in both places, he answered by saying that it was common for candidates for the English Parliament to run in other districts than that in which they live, and that he does not see why a Congressional candidate could not do the same.

Prussian War Minister Admits Recent Defeat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Basle to-day quotes Prussian Minister of War von Stein in an interview published in the "Morgen Post" as follows:

"The question of territory does not play any part. Unfortunately, too much is said about it. It is true that the last operations have not been attended with the success for which we had hoped. We have experienced some setbacks, and let us confess it, suffered a defeat. At the front, ever since the beginning, the possibilities of a check have been admitted, but in the rear such a reverse constitutes a warning, for it shows us the war is not yet finished. What has to be done now is to drive back the enemy attacks and spare our own forces."

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Advise to those who want to sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 61 E. W. Ave.—Adv.

"Dry" Nation On July 1, 1919, Is Probability

Agreement Now in Sight in Congress, Even "Wet" Leaders Admit

President Said to Approve Proposal

Senate Expected to Pass Bill Late This Week or Early Next

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Nation-wide "bone dry" prohibition, effective July 1, 1919, and continuing during the war at least, loomed to-day as a strong probability through compromise negotiation in Congress.

An agreement for passage of legis-

Mannheim Is Again Bombed By the British

German Chemical Centre Damaged by Fliers Who Return Safely

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Chemical factories at Mannheim and the railway station at Frankfurt were again successfully attacked Sunday night by the British independent air force, according to an official communication issued to-night.

All the British machines returned safely to their base.

The British air force operating on the West front lost seven airplanes in the bombing of Mannheim last Thursday. The frank report of this loss has caught the public imagination here.

The outstanding feature of the exploit was the heroic determination of the British squadrons. They were heavily attacked as they flew to their objective and they knew that equally stern fighting would await them on

Senate Agrees To Vote Today On Draft Bill

"Work or Fight" Clause Is Still Undecided as Is Age Limit

Free Education Is Promised to Youths

Fall Wants Men of 60 Put on Lists for Military or Industrial Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—By unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to-night to vote not later than 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon on the Administration man-power bill extending the draft ages to eighteen and forty-five

Austrians Identified Opposite Yankee Line

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—Austrian troops have been identified opposite the position of a certain American unit. It is not known whether they are in the line, but they are known definitely to be lying in reserve.

The capture of Austrian artillerymen by the British and of Austrian infantrymen by the French in recent fighting near Verdun and in the Woëvre was reported by correspondents at the front Sunday.

Heavy Turning Attack Seen in New Haig Blow

Battle Rages Desperately Along Entire Front East of Arras

By Arthur S. Draper
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(Special Cable to The Tribune)
LONDON, Aug. 26.—Haig attacked east of Arras this morning, and his battlefront is now extended to include the sector where the Canadians fought so gallantly on Easter, 1917. Whether the operation was intended to turn the Hindenburg line, or simply to harass the enemy, the meaning of his precipitate withdrawal from the Somme battlefield will be made clearer within the next twenty-four hours. The indications now are that Haig has made a heavy turning attack.

Fampoux and Neuville Vitasse are the wings of the front which units of Byng's third army attacked before daylight to-day. The front measures four miles. In a few hours an average advance of two miles was reported. Guemappe and Wancourt were taken with little difficulty, but a stubborn resistance was met by the British in the neighborhood of Henn Hill.

Along the whole of the fighting front—which, by the way, is the greatest since the war began—the desperate battle rages, though heavy rains are deluging the country and interfering with the aerial operations.

Counter Attacks Launched

Two fairly powerful counter attacks were launched by the Germans Sunday night north and south of Bapaume, but the British held firm and returned to the attack immediately. Mory Favreuil, which is directly north of Bapaume, was captured and the British reached the outskirts of the town itself. South of the old Somme battlefield of 1916 progress was slower, although a useful advance was made in the direction of Guedecourt. South of the Somme little change was reported by the British, but the British took Les Roys.

Bapaume and Roys are now being encircled, and their evacuation is but a matter of a short time. Although greater popular interest centres about the fate of these towns the soldiers are concentrating their attention on Byng's drive eastward to the Hindenburg line. The old switch line of Droovout Quant remains and for the last two weeks the enemy has been working furiously to reconstruct and repair it and other defensive positions to the south, forming the Hindenburg line, which he never expected to use again when he rushed over it last March.

Ludendorff Off Balance

Haig has got Ludendorff off his balance and he is driving him back faster than the German general intended to go. Ludendorff has been lucky to escape a harder trouncing, but his punishment is not yet over.

Whether Ludendorff can make a successful stand at his old positions with Haig close on his heels is the most important question to be decided in the present battle. What happens around Cherisy, Croisilles and Bullecourt are much more vital than the developments around Bapaume and Roys, neither of which is much value to the Allies.

There are several explanations of the fact that the British casualties scarcely exceed the number of prisoners taken. In the first place, the tanks saved the lives of thousands of infantrymen, and, secondly, the German artillery has been exceedingly weak, as Ludendorff is hurrying it back to prevent capture. Thirdly, the German defenders are comparatively few in number, consisting chiefly of machine gunners, the major part of the Somme army moving eastward when Haig's attacks were launched.

British Sweep Forward on Whole 30-Mile Front

Monchy-le-Preux and Wancourt Taken by Storm by Canadians in Big Flanking Movement, Reaching North to Gavrelle; Roex, North of Scarpe, and Nine Other Towns Fall

Pershing Forces Back German Line And Takes Prisoners on the Vesle

General Debeney's First Army Launches Sudden Attack in the Roze Sector and Wrests Villages of Fresnoy and St. Mard From Ludendorff

August 27, 1918 A. M.

The British drive on the Somme yesterday spread six miles to the northward in a new flanking movement, the Canadians striking a sudden blow before dawn against the foe's positions between Gavrelle, north of the Scarpe, before Arras and the Cojeul River, north of Croisilles, cutting their way forward across the old Hindenburg line, and throwing the Germans back more than two miles at some points.

On the front to the south Haig's armies continued their smashing attacks against the German positions between Croisilles and Chaumes and pushed forward for fresh gains along the whole front of nearly thirty miles. Torrential rains sweeping the battlefield failed to halt the infantry assaults.

Two French Armies Make Gains

The French launched a sudden attack against the German lines before Roze. Debeney's First Army wresting the villages of Fresnoy and St. Mard from the enemy. Six hundred Germans were taken prisoner.

Eleven villages and great numbers of additional prisoners and war materials were taken by the British in the day's fighting. In their new advance north of the Scarpe the Allied troops reached the outskirts of Roex, more than a mile beyond Fampoux. Below the river they captured Monchy-le-Preux, the bastion of the Scarpe valley, Guemappe and Wancourt. Northeast and south of Bapaume they reached the Bengnatre road and took Thillooy, practically surrounding the city of Bapaume. Other villages taken include Avesnes, Cappy, Suzanne, Montauban, Longueval, St. Leger and Bazentine-le-Grand.

German Counter Attacks Are Crushed

On the right the British advanced east of Chuignes, driving the enemy steadily back in disorder. German counter attacks along the whole line of attack were crushed under the British march.

The Americans on the Vesle again pushed forward for new gains and took prisoners in sharp fighting west of Fismes, General Pershing announced last night.

In desperation the Germans attempted to offset their repeated defeats along the whole line by initiating a counter offensive against the French on the Noyon front. The entire effort was crushed and turned into failure after the first rush had gained ground for the foe between Pont St. Mard and Orme-de-Montecouve. Many German dead were left on the field of defeat.

Desperate Hun Rearguard Actions Fail to Halt Steady British Advance

(By The Associated Press)
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—The German retirement is continuing along many parts of the battlefield to-night. The British are overwhelming the enemy's rearguards in heavy fighting.

Reports indicate that at least one counter attack has been broken up by the British artillery concentrating its fire on massed enemy troops.

The enemy's resistance, offered on many sections, has taken on more and more the aspect of rearguard actions—stubbornly fought, but nevertheless rearguard actions.

There are rumors that a counter attack has been developed by the enemy in an effort to gain the time which he badly needs, as his main roads, especially in the centre of the battle zone, which are required for moving mate-

rial to the rear, have been broken or are under fire from the British big guns, which have been shoved up so that they range far behind the enemy's line.

In many localities the retreating Germans have left strong posts of machine guns, supported by single field guns, in an effort to delay the advancing British. These field guns have had no effect.

Cappy, the little town just south of the Somme, was lined with machine guns when the Australians, in the middle of the night and during a driving rainstorm, attacked it.

A lone field gun from the rear of the town threatened to do some damage until a daring group circled round and crept upon it from the rear and hurled themselves on the gunners, killing them. Then, with the assistance of tanks, Cappy was cleared of the live



lation to stop sales of all intoxicating beverages on that date, leaders of both wet and dry factions in the Senate stated to-night, seemed to be in sight.

The war-time prohibition bill pending in the Senate came up for consideration to-day under the unanimous consent agreement made several weeks ago giving it right of way until disposed of, but was temporarily displaced while the Senate proceeded with the man-power bill. Leaders supporting and fighting the prohibition legislation proceeded with corridor and cloakroom discussions on the compromise.

As it now stands, the bill would stop the sale of intoxicants January 1 next. At President Wilson's suggestion, according to Senator Sheppard, of Texas, prohibition advocate, postponement of the date was agreed to by spokesmen of both factions. The President, it was stated, believes additional time should be given for financial and other adjustments.

In to-day's negotiations most of the prohibition advocates were agreeable to fixing July 1 as the date.

their way back, but nothing daunted them.

It is pointed out that the Germans were in largely superior numbers and had only to think of fighting, whereas the British had both fighting and bombing to attend to. The odds were all on the German side, but the British aviators reached Mannheim and did their job.

Newspaper editorials point out that the bombing was well worth the risk, for Mannheim is the centre of the great chemical industry, and the raid is believed to have done damage which will compel the German armies, for a time at least, to do without supplies of war chemicals from that quarter.

Officially it is noted that the Germans are now making most determined efforts to protect their towns by concentrating large numbers of fighting machines and anti-aircraft guns.

Constantinople Bombed By Allied Air Squadron

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—"Two hostile air squadrons attacked Constantinople Wednesday night," says a Turkish official statement received here to-day.

years. Debate will be limited after 1 o'clock.

Discussion of the Military Committee's work or fight amendment was in progress when the Senate adjourned. Other important questions in controversy left over for settlement to-morrow included proposals for exempting or restricting the service of youths under twenty-one.

Education Plan Adopted

Free education of boys under twenty-one who enlist or are drafted is provided for in an amendment by Senator Reed, of Missouri, adopted during to-day's debate. Under its terms youths would be permitted to enter educational institutions at government expense for a period equalling their military service, not to exceed two years.

In discussing the Thomas work or fight amendment, which was added to the House draft of the bill by the Senate Military Committee, Senators Jones, of Washington, and Cummins, of Iowa, declared they believed the